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HISTORY

OF

Petroleum,

Ancient and Modern,

AND

Mercantile Character

OF ITS

STANDARD PRODUCTS.

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Biblical History of Rock Oil.

AMONG all the extraordinary bounties of the Creator, there is not one which has so effectually challenged scientific investigation, or opened a wider field for human enterprise than the development of the great natural reservoirs of oil, that are enclosed beneath the surface of the earth; nor is there a spontaneous product in nature which admits of such manifold utilization as that mysterious article known in the generic nomenclature of Minerology, as PETROLEUM.

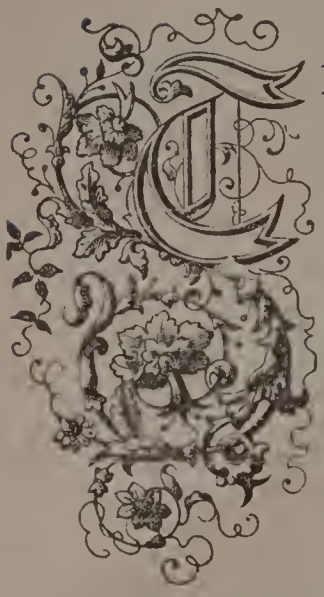
In the opening chapter of the sacred scriptures, before the sun and the moon were created—when "the earth was void and empty" and when "darkness was upon the face of the deep"—we are told that the Divine Architect spoke the words "*Fiat Lux!*" "*Let there be light!*" and out of the ele-

ments in chaos there came a light that "divided the darkness." It is to those remote epochs of the creation, that we must refer the inextinguishable volcanic fires by which nature pursues her subtle alchemy, and conducts those sublime alembics, that the science of chemistry has so vainly struggled to imitate. From the earliest history of mankind, and interwoven with the traditions of the human race, the existence of this mysterious product of the "partruition of the earth," has been known to its inhabitants, not alone as a phenomena of the material elements, but as a munificent gift to "the children of men."

The Bible makes frequent reference to Petroleum, showing conclusively that it was recognized by the Israelites, and regarded by them as a special bounty from Providence. Thus, Moses, in his canticle in remembrance of the law and the blessings that followed the inheritance of Jacob, says: (*Deuteronomy*, chap. 32, verse 13,) "He set him upon high land, that he might eat the fruits of the field, that he might suck honey out of the rock, and *oil out of the hardest stone.*" Again, *Job*, (chap. 29, verse 6,) recounting his former happiness, says: "I washed my feet with butter, and *the rock poured*

me out rivers of oil." In *Leviticus*, (chap. 14,) the *curative* properties of this oil is recognized in cleansing the leprosy, and in purifying the houses and garments from infection; in fact, employing in that remote era the same therapeutic agents that the medical faculty of the present day have announced as one of the wonderful discoveries of modern science! But while the children of Israel, in their long pupilage under the patriarchs, were taught the economies of this extraordinary natural product, to restrain them from the idolatrous practices of the Pagan worshippers of fire, they were forbidden to burn it before the sanctuary, or to offer it upon their altars of sacrifice. This is shown by the punishment inflicted upon Nadab and Abiu, the sons of Aaron, who were consumed for their oblation of "strange fire." (*Leviticus*, chap. 10.)

Collateral Ancient History.



THE evidence gathered from the ancient burial crypts and mummy pits of Egypt, establish the fact that crude Petroleum in its more indurated forms, was extensively used in the process of embalming. As bitumen and asphaltum it entered largely into the construction of sewers and drains, and to the formation of pavements and hydraulic masonry.

The various forms of Petroleum were known also to the Greeks and Romans, and in the writings of Ælian, Tacitus, Pliny, Vitruvius, Strabo and Plutarch, mention is made of the igneous springs of Apollonia and Ecbatana, of the wells of Burmah, the Caspian fields of fire and the burning fountains of Brahma. It was found also in one of the Ionian islands, Zacynthus, now called Zante, and is referred to by Herodotus as having been flowing for more than two thousand years. According to Di-

oscorides, it was found at Agrigentum, in Sicily, and burned in lamps from a period of remote antiquity. In like manner, we find among the Aztecs on this continent, the same utilization of these natural oils, and the same superstitious reverence for their sources of supply as prevailed in India, Persia and Greece, where they were regarded as hallowed shrines of Pagan worship.

Asiatic and Mexican Records.

SOME idea of the extreme antiquity of the religion of the fire-worshippers may be gleaned from the fact stated in *Stephen's History of Persia*, that "Yezd, the chief residence of these ancient natives, who worship the sun and fire, which latter they have kept carefully lighted without being once extinguished for more than three thousand years, is situated on a mountain called Afer Quedah."

In *Lalla Rookh*, this noted spot is thus referred to:

> "From Yezd's eternal mansion of the Fire,
> Where aged saints in dreams of heav'n expire;
> From Baku and those fountains of blue flame,
> That burn into the Caspian."

Hanway on the Everlasting Fire of Baku, referring to this stream of liquid flame, says: "When the weather is hazy, the springs of Naptha (on an island near Baku,) boil up higher and the naptha often takes fire on the surface of the earth, and runs, in a flame into the sea to a distance almost incredible." The same phenomena of spontaneous ignition is observed in the Petroleum lakes of Mexico, whenever the neighboring volcanic peaks of Orizaba and Tuxtla are wreathed with vapors.

Around volcanoes, Petroleum is found frequently floating on the surface of the water, as near the Cape de Verde islands; and to the south of Vesuvius, in the gulf of Salerno, it spouts up as a fountain from the depths of the sea.

Among the multiplied uses to which Petroleum in its various forms was applied by the ancients, was its employment in the art of war. *Moore*, in

his poem of the "*Veiled Prophet of Korassan,*" lluding to the *Greek fire and other combustibles* ıade *from inflammable oil* by the Persians, and o the great festival of Fire called the "Sheb Seze," ays :

"The fierce beleaguers pour
Engines of havoc in, unknown before,
And horrible as new—javelins that fly
Enwreathed with smoky flames through the dark sky,
And red hot globes that opening as they mount,
Discharge as from a kindled naptha fount,
Showers of a consuming fire o'er all below,
Looking as through the illumined night they go,
Like those wild birds that by the magicians oft
At festivals of fire were sent aloft
Into the air with blazing faggots tied
To their huge wings, scattering combustion wide!"

On the west shore of the Caspian sea, which has been celebrated from a most distant period, the oil is collected by means of large open wells, sunk to a depth of sixteen or twenty feet, as it oozes from the strata. The oil is clear and pure, as if distilled, and resembles the faint yellow tint of Sauterne wine. In this respect it corresponds with the oil obtained from the miraculous well at the shrine of Guadaloupe, in Mexico, known as "La Posita." That

which flows from the sides of this immense tract on the Caspian shores is of a yellowish green color, changing to a reddish brown. This oil is introduced largely into Persia, and over large districts where no other material is used for artificial light.

Its Remote Distillation in India.

FOR an unknown period the whole Burman empire was supplied from the Rangoon district, on the Irrawaddy river. There, the trade is carried on by means of boats from the town of Rainanghong, a place inhabited exclusively by potters, who make the earthen jars for its transportation to the most remote markets of India. It is not improbable that the fiction of the "Oil Merchant and the Forty Thieves" in the *Arabian Nights*, had its origin in the adventures of some wandering Petroleum dealer from Rangoon. According to *Symes*, in his "Embassy to Ava," vol. II, the number of wells in this district is five hundred and twenty,

and the yearly yield of Petroleum for illuminating purposes in lamps more than four hundred thousand hogsheads, while large quantities are *used for preserving timber from insects and as a medicine.*

Its Utilization in Italy.

AMIANO, and other places in northern Italy, furnish the supplies for lighting the cities of Parma and Genoa. In 1640, Petroleum was extracted from the earth in the Duchy of Modena, by sinking pits in the ground, and collecting the fluid that exuded from the soil.

American History.

PASSING from the old world to the new we find in "Day's History of Pennsylvania," an instance of the Indians using Petroleum as a *mixture for paints*, and for anointing themselves for religious purposes. Gen. Montcalm, describing an assembly of Indians at Fort Duquesne, in 1756, notes their devotion to the burning springs, which reminded him of the accounts of the ceremonies of the Guebres or ancient Fire Worshippers in the sacred city of Baku.

But our knowledge of it came chiefly from the Seneca Indians, through their use and sale of it for medicinal purposes about 1819. It is, nevertheless, not a little singular, that although the sources of supply were indicated long ago, the useful application of Petroleum in the United States was unappreciated for nearly forty years.

Ancient Uses, Application and Advantages of Rock Oil.

BUT prior to any experience of our own, we have seen to what uses it was applied by the people of the old world. These may be recapitulated thus: To illuminating purposes; to embalming the dead; to the art of war; to the preservation of timber; to hydraulic construction; to the eradication of leperous diseases; to the mixture of paints; the manufacture of ointments; as a detergent and therapeutic agent, and as a sovereign panacea in rheumatic affections. To modern science has been left the determination of its value as a fuel; as an anti-friction agent; to its extraordinary power of cleansing textile fabrics; to its use in the production of colors, and its safety, purity and brilliancy as a source of artificial light.

The Practical Development of Petroleum Oil in the U. S.

IN 1854, there began the initiatory steps of that stupendous revolution in the development of Petroleum, which during the subsequent ten years gave birth to a greater mechanical progeny than has marked the fullest fruition of our national staples, cotton and tobacco. In 1863, the whole northern states were seized with a mania for Petroleum, which resulted not only in the wildest schemes of speculation, the grossest frauds, and the most reckless waste of the crude material, but it inaugurated a reign of financial terror at home and abroad that for awhile threatened the annihilation of Petroleum altogether as a staple article of consumption, and finally culminated in the trite expression that "Petroleum had ruined every body," whereas the truth is *every body had ruined Petroleum*, and the whole country witnessed not only the downfall of an army of rapacious speculators in oil, but every section was deluged with the spurious products of their creation.

The Abuses of the Trade.

AS we set out to deal exclusively with facts in connection with Petroleum, let us not lose sight of the lamentable one, that the prevailing tendency of the age is to abandon real things for imitations and counterfeits. In fact, so great is this idiosyncracy, that there is scarcely a branch of trade, or an industrial pursuit which is not almost entirely absorbed in the sale or manufacture of spurious imitations of natural products. At the present day it is almost impossible to obtain a genuine article of any kind whatever. But to no subject is this observation more especially applicable than to Petroleum, and to no people in the world does it apply with greater force than those of the United States.

In China, the best qualities of tea are retained for domestic consumption; and, in like manner, France keeps her pure wines at home, that her

people may enjoy the exclusive prestige of a healthful beverage. But we reverse the rule by sending our best productions abroad, and retaining the indifferent and spurious. Thus, the annual exports of refined Petroleum for the past year have exceeded two millions of barrels at a market valuation of over twenty-five millions of dollars in gold.

Heavy Gravity Oils of West Virginia and their Future.

THE orders received from the European continent, especially Russia, (where it has been introduced by the well-known firm of Winans Brothers, of Baltimore,) will control all the heavy motific lubricating oils, of from 26° to 30° gravity, as at present produced in Western Virginia. These oils as shipped to Russia, are exclusively used in the railroad and machine shops of that country. From the fact that this oil as a motific lubricator is impervious to the cold or heat

of the atmosphere, and is superior to all animal or vegetable oils, or other compounds, all others are subject to offensive rancid smells and vapors in high temperature, and congealment in low temperature, but the great alchemist of nature has stamped this product with the seal of its purity.

Meanwhile, what remains of the surplus annual production of the wells is largely adulterated for the southern markets, and numerous fraudulent imitations of this lubricating or motific oil are manufactured to a considerable extent at Cincinnati, Cleaveland, Pittsburg, Parkersburg and other points.—Most of them are made from still bottoms or tar remaining in the still after distillation of ordinary light Petroleum. It is then mingled with lighter oil until it attains a consistency representing the usual gravities of natural motific oil, and oftentimes it is colored to resemble the dark greenish hue of the genuine. The ice test causes it instantly to clot, and if a small quantity be poured upon a sheet of white paper, or placed between two pieces of plate glass the impurities are at once apparent.

The best endorsement and evidence for the claims for purity, as set forth for this oil, is that the divine wisdom, in its pharmacy, has blessed this product

with curative and medicinal properties for all cutaneous diseases, for sores, burns, and irruptions, as also for chronic asthma, &c., it has no superior.

Petroleum Illumining Oil.



ETROLEUM Illumining Oil is fearfully counterfeited. The exporter requires all oils shipped to European markets to be 110° fire test, and the same to be evidenced by sworn inspectors, and all rejected by them is marked as adulterated, and forced upon the market for home consumption or shipped to the southern states or the tropics, where the evenness of temperature helps to conceal the spurious ingredients that are chemically combined or artificially mixed with certain quantities of genuine oil.

The extent to which this system of adulteration is carried is almost incredible. It has, in fact, become a crime which outstrips, in the magnitude of its dangerous consequences, all other counterfeits.

Short-Hand Test.

THE distinguishing characteristics of pure Illuminating oil are two; the *fire test* 110° and the *color*, "standard white." But by the admixture of a cheap, heavy oil, distilled from parrafine and other refuse material of the factories, the fire test may be elevated to 140°, and, so long as the temperature of the oil is kept at summer heat; no one but an expert can detect the fraud. The moment a sample is poured upon a piece of ice, the heavy oil begins to thicken and forms a cloudy, musky color. But the *short-hand test*, whenever resorted to, will enable the buyer to readily distinguish between pure oil and that which is mixed.

This practical "short-hand test" is to apply one or more lighted matches to a tumbler of this ordinary oil; it will immediately flash, ignite, and burn, whereas pure genuine, unadulterated oil, of legal

fire test 110°, will not ignite, but will extinguish one, two or three lighted matches when dipped directly into the oil.

The fraud in *color* is perpetrated by retaining a larger per centage of Benzine, and by the well known process of washing with acids. Then, to deaden the explosive tendencies of this inflammable substance, salt, lime, pearlash, camphor, &c., are extensively employed. Through means like these, and with no other basis than Benzine, Gasoline and the oil distilled from the refuse of the factories—in other words, by combining the first and last products of the distillation of crude Petroleum a host of spurious and highly dangerous compounds, under the fictitious names of

Ligorine,	Light House,
Anchor Oil,	Petro-Oil,
Astraline,	Crystal Oil,
Estrella,	Liquid Gas,

Crystalline, &c., &c.

Are sold at low rates and palmed off upon the community, "scattering combustion wide"

Deodorized Benzine and New Frauds.

THE same system of frauds is practised in the manufacture of what is called "*Deodorized Benzine*," the sale of which is limited chiefly to druggists, who vend it in small vials or packages at high rates It is claimed for this article, that it is an effectual detergent, and is extensively used for cleaning gloves, removing stains from furniture, grease-spots from clothing, &c. But this empirical fluid is simply a volatile product of the first distillation of crude Petroleum, impregnated with acrid substances, and highly dangerous from its excessive inflammability.— Although sold under the questionable name of *Deodorized Benzine*, it has a rank, burnt odor, resembling distillate, that not only permeates the packages in which it is contained, but it impregnates everything in contact with it, with an offensive smell, even long after the stuff itself has evaporated.

So eager for gain, and so barefaced have the producers of these spurious articles become, that county and town rights of the mere *recipe* for their manufacture, are sold throughout the southern and western states, where the only condition demanded by the buyer is, that the article shall be *cheap*, and the only caution observed by the vendor, that it shall present the *external appearance of being genuine.*

Resumé of the Adulterations in Oils.

THUS, we have endeavored to show how the three standard products of Petroleum, in the United States, are debased, adulterated and counterfeited, by unscrupulous producers, and how grossly the consumers are imposed upon, through appeals to their parsimoniousness, under the specious pretexts of practical economy.

The impurities contained in all these counterfeits are fatal objections to their use *at any price.* In most cases the consumer makes his purchase in good faith. If he buys an illuminating oil, and his lamp exploding sets fire to his house; if the first notice he receives that he has been fraudulently dealt with in the purchase of a lubricator, by the destruction of his boxes and journals; or, if he discovers that his wardrobe has been ruined by the use of a miscalled detergent, he learns when it is too late, that his lessons in the school of economy have been imparted by false and knavish teachers.

Objects and Purposes of D. O. W. Co.

THE object, purpose and aim of the DUBREUIL OIL WORKS COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, has been, and is, to remedy these evils of the trade, by the production of a trinity of genuine articles, that for *safety*, *brilliancy*, *purity*, *utility* and true *economy*, shall defy both *imitation and competition*, viz:

I. PETROLEUM ILLUMINING OIL;
II. ALEMBICAL LUSTRAL SPIRITS; and
III. NATURAL MOTIFIC OIL.

The value, properties and advantages of each of which, we will now briefly illustrate *seriatum*.

In order that the public may be fully protected against imposition, the DUBREUIL OIL WORKS CO. have adopted a special trade mark—*the antique vestal lamp*, with the motto "*Fiat Lux*"—and for each of the articles manufactured by them, a dis-

tinctive colored label on the packages. Thus: *Red* for No. I; *Blue* for No. II; and *Green* for No. III. The characteristics of their

PETROLEUM ILLUMINING OIL, *are:*

1st. *Safety.* This oil is warranted *standard legal fire test* of over 110°, which is a positive guarantee against all explosive accidents.

2d. *Brilliancy.* It is a white transparent color; burns with a clear, brilliant flame, in any temperature, and is adapted to any lamp, without corroding wicks, emitting smoke, smell or offensive vapor.

3d. *Purity.* It is manufactured by French Patented Process from selected crude Petroleum of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

4th. *Uniformity.* This oil contains no volatile elements or parrafinic substances, and is therefore not subject to climatic or alternative transitions.

5th. *Economy.* Being essentially pure, safe, brilliantly illuminating, and uniform, it is adapted to drawing-rooms, parlors, kitchens, stores, steamers, sailing vessels, &c., &c. It is sold in Banker's patent metal cans, encased in wood, with his extension nozzle, thus facilitating the drawing off of

the oil, and rendering the whole so safe, economical, portable and sweet, that any grocer. druggist or fancy store-keeper in the United States can merchandize it with profit and advantage.

Alembical Lustral Spirits.

TO distinguish this invaluable product of Petroleum, from the dangerous substance known as Deodorized Benzine, this expressive name has been given to it, and its leading features may be stated as follows:

First. It is manufactured from crude Petroleum by French patented alembical process, and is one of the most effective *detergents* known to modern chemistry.

Second. It is *unalterable* in any temperature or climate, and it can be used with entire safety, being no more liable than alcohol to explosion.

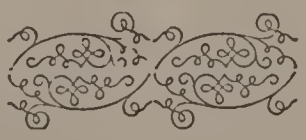
Third. It is colorless and *inodorous*, and being free from all deleterious acids or compounds, it can

be employed to remove grease spots from velvets, silks, ribbons, and other textile fabrics without injury to the quality, lustre or color, by simply passing a sponge, or other soft substance, saturated with the spirits, over the article.

Fourth. It is also useful in removing stains from furniture; cleansing printers' forms, stereotype plates, &c., and it is an excellent substitute for turpentine in the mixture of paints and varnishes.

Fifth. It is besides a wholesome *disinfectant* of mattresses and clothing, and a certain annihilator of moths, bed-bugs, and all manner of insects. It is convenient for use, permanent in its effects and the cheapest purifying detergent that can be sold.

For safety and facility in transportation, and for economy in is use, it is packed in Banker's patent metal cans, with the same appliances as used for the Illumining Oil, and distinguished by a *blue* colored label



Natural Motific Oil.

THE innumerable host of counterfeits and spurious imitations of the Natural Lubricating Oils, have been deemed a sufficient reason for the DUBREUIL OIL WORKS COMPANY to adopt the term *Motific Oil*, for the anti-friction agent manufactured by them, and under this new and simple name to contend against the trite and hackneyed trade term of "Lubricators," by means of which so many fraudulent productions are forced upon the market. For their oil they claim the following advantages:

1st. *Uniformity.* By mechanical process this oil is rendered entirely free from all silicious particles, imprisoned water, or gummy and parrifinous deposits. It is, therefore, clean and of uniform grade.

2d. *Safety.* Being absolutely inexplosive, it is suited to every kind of machinery, and always re-

mains fluid, thereby insuring the most economical results as a lubricator.

3d. *Purity.* Being exempt from all acrid substances, which are so destructive to metallic surfaces, it not only cleanses all the polished parts of the machine, but it preserves them from rust or friction.

4th. *Lubricity.* As an anti-friction agent it is superior to all of the animal or vegetable oils, always maintaining its consistency, whether at rest, or in motion, in winter or summer.

5th. *Utility.* Being pure, limpid, safe, unchanging in character, and free from all injurious constituents, it is useful for all industrial and economical purposes, involving the use of machinery, or to overcome friction.

It is packed and sold in Banker's patent metal cans, like the articles previously described, and indicated by a *green* label.

Characteristics of Banker's Safety Cans.

ALL of these products are packed and sold in Banker's Patent Metallic five and ten gallon cans, with extension nozzle, which greatly facilitates the drawing off of the oil without waste or leakage, thus rendering each and every package so safe, clean, economical, portable, sweet and desirable that any grocer, druggist or fancy store keeper in the United States can merchandise them with profit and advantage.

The Dubreuil Oil Works Co., of Baltimore, Md., have contracted with the patentee for the control and exclusive privilege in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, of casing Petroleum and its products in these valuable packages.

The prominent features of merchandizing oils and spirits in these packages are:

1st. Freight and insurance are cheaper.

2d. The jobber and retailer are supplied at a stated price with a liberal discount.

3d. Free from imperfections and not liable to evaporate, waste or leak.

Conclusion.

For all the advantages, properties and qualities claimed for this trinity of products from Petroleum the DUBREUIL OIL WORKS Co., and Messrs. AMMIDON, CROMBIE & Co., hold themselves responsible.



SMITH, PAGE & CO.,

Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Banker's "Patent Safety Cans"

FOR THE

DUBREUIL

Oil Works Company.

CERTIFICATES.

As an evidence of the growing favor with which these packages are received by the leading underwriters, manufacturers and shippers in the United States, we append the following letters and certificates.

St. Louis, *August 25th*, 1868.

The undersigned, feeling a deep interest in every improvement calculated to make life and property more secure; and believing that "Banker's Patent Safety Cans," for packing, storing and shipping Coal Oil, Benzine, Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, and are better adapted for such purposes than any other packages with which we are acquainted, recommend them to manufacturers, dealers and consumers, and we hereby agree to insure, without additional premium, stocks of goods where the above named articles, in Banker's Safety Cans, (properly corked and sealed) are kept on hand.

Edw Brooks, Sec. Boatman's Ins. Co.; Wm. A. Brawner, Insurance Agt.; John J. Roe, Pres't U. S. Ins. Co.; Clinton B. Fisk & Co., Gen. Ins. Agents; Walter B. Foster, Sec'y Pacific Ins. Co.; H. M. Blossom, Sec'y Globe Mutual Ins. Co; R. W. Church, Sec'y Commercial Ins. Co.; G. W. McGunnegle, Pres't St. Louis Ins. Co.; Hart & Bissell, Gen. Ins. Agents; W. D'Oench, Pres. Franklin Ins, Co.; Morton and Bro., Insurance Agents; A. W. Howe, Insurance Agt.; Wm. Nisbet & Co., Agents Howard Insurance Co., N. Y.

Chicago, *July 2d*, 1868.

The undersigned, manufacturers and wholesale dealers, having examined "Banker's Safety Can," for shipping Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol, Benzine, Varnish, Molasses and other liquids, consider them the most reliable, convenient and desirable packages, for shipping purposes, as well as for home use, with which we are acquainted, and cheerfully recommend them for general use.

Fuller, Finch & Fuller; J. H. Reed & Co.; Lord & Smith; Burnhams & Vanschaack; Smith & Dwyer; Tolman, Crosby & Co.; Page & Sprague; Holkers & Co.; Lewis, Ham & Co.; Heath & Millegan; Penn Oil Co.; J. F. Warren & Co.; John Alston; Chase, Hanford & Co.; Callender & Packwoods; Morris, Hodge & Homer; Knowles, Cloves & Co.; Child & Briggs; Taylor & Wright; Sprague, Warren & Co.; Wells & Faulkner; Granniss & Farwell; Day, Allen & Co.; Fairbank, Peek & Co.; Western White Lead Co; DeGolyer & Bro.; J. Liebenstein & Co.

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St. Louis, Mo., *February* 1st, 1868.

The undersigned, manufacturers and wholesale dealers, have, during the past four years, used large numbers of "Banker's Patent Safety Cans," for shipping Oils, Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Benzine, Varnishes, Molasses and other liquids, by wagon across the "Plains," and to all portions of the country traversed by steam, with entire satisfaction to ourselves and friends, and we consider them the most reliable, convenient and desirable package for shipping purposes, as well as for home use, with which we are acquainted.

Thos. Richeson, Pres. Collier White Lead and Oil Co.; Geo. P. Whitelaw & Co.; Jas. S. Waters, Sec. St. Louis Lead and Oil Co.; E. C. Pike & Co.; Brown & Hale; Meyer, Bros. & Co.; G. W. Woltman & Co.; W. D'Oench & Co.; Brown, Weber & Graham; Tutt & Baker; Hudson Brothers; Wilson & Keach; D. A. January & Co.; Moody, Michel & Co.; Sam'l McCartney & Co.; Z. F. Wetzell & Co.; Jno. J. Roe; N. Schaeffer; Richardson & Co.; Scott & Mellier; Blow, Curd & Co.; Triplett, Hanson & Co.; Reed & Green; Goodwin, Behr & Co.

NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Chicago, *June 29th*, 1868.

The following Railroad Companies agree to make liquids in "Banker's Safety Cans," the same class as barrels for the same quantity or number of packages.

Jas. Smith, Gen'l Freight Ag't Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R.
E. P. Wadsworth, Gen'l Freight Ag't C. B. & Q R. R.
J. F. Tucker, Gen'l Freight Ag't Illinois Central R. R.
Louis Viele, Gen'l Freight Ag't C., R. I. & P. R. R.
H. W. Hibbard, Gen'l Freight Ag't T. H. & I. R. R.
W. O. Lewis, Gen'l Freight Ag't Pacific R. R.
T. C. Spooner, Gen'l Freight Ag't St. L. & I. R. R.
Chas. F. Hatch, Sup't Michigan Southern R. R.
Chas. S. Tappan, Gen'l Freight Agent C. & N. W. R. W.
C. W. Smith, Gen'l Freight Ag't C., C. & I. C. R. R.
Thos. Hoope, Gen'l Freight Ag't Michigan Central R. R.
Clinton B. Fisk, Sup't S. W. P. R. R.
J. A. Hill, Gen'l Freight Ag't O. & M. R. R.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the great advantages which the foregoing letters indicate to the buyers of articles that are packed in these cans.